

ALL ABOUT CANADA.

BY REV. D. V. LUCAS, M.A.

1883.

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE, MONTREAL.

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
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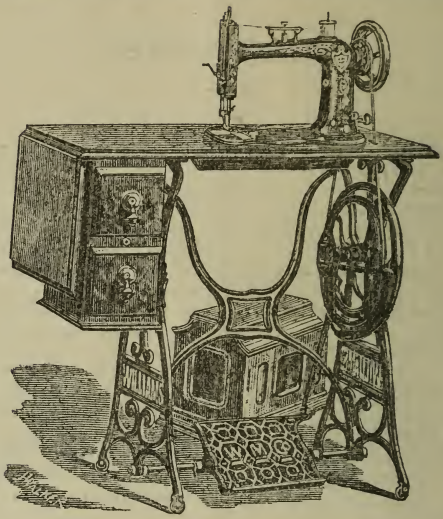
1883.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and at the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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ALL ABOUT CANADA.

THIS little book is intended for a pocket reference. The writer is not aware of any work of the kind having as yet been published. The paragraphs are purposely made short, and numbered and indexed, that the enquirer for facts respecting Canada may turn in a moment and get in few words the desired information.

If it should, even in a small degree, prove a benefit to his native land,—the land he so much loves, the land of his fathers for three generations past,—the author will rejoice that he has been permitted to join the company of those who are patriotically extending the name and the fame of this "brightest jewel of the British Crown" among the millions of the Mother Land, that those of them who contemplate seeking a home beyond the sea may be induced to follow the dear old flag—that emblem of honor, liberty and power—to that part of this broad continent where they may be Britons still.

It is no small matter that a father anxious for the temporal welfare of his children, in an overcrowded country, finds upon careful enquiry that he can remove to a land several thousands of miles away where he can provide comfortable and happy homes for them all, and yet live with them in the enjoyment of the same political

and religious privileges, and under the shadow of the same flag he has loved from the days of his boyhood.

1. The Dominion of Canada embraces all the Northern half of the Continent of North America. It is bounded on the South by the United States; on the North by the Arctic Ocean; on the East by the Atlantic, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

2. From East to West, measuring in a straight line, it is (in round numbers) 3,000 miles. From South to North, 1,500 miles. Its total area is 3,500,000 square miles. It is very nearly as large therefore as the whole of Europe, which is said to measure 3,800,000 English square miles. As will be seen from the figures here given, and from the map on the next page, the Dominion of Canada is as large as the United States. In fact it is considerably larger, if we exclude Alaska, and although the climate of Canada is more rigorous, the soil is more productive, and the climate more favorable to the growth of the most valuable and marketable grains and animals, while the forest and mineral resources of the Dominion are no less extensive and valuable than those of the American Republic.

3. Her resources of the soil, forest, mine, and water, are very great, and cannot fail, when their extent and value are well known in England and Europe, to secure the practical attention of capitalists and persons intending to emigrate. The productiveness of her soil; the purity of her atmosphere; the healthfulness and wealth of her waters, and the grandeur and beauty of her scenery cannot be surpassed in any part of the globe. She is easily capable of sustaining luxuriously a population

of not less than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF SOULS.

4. The peopling of a vast continent by immigration from older countries may be compared to the coming in of the tide. Those portions nearest the sea, or nearest to the points of emigration, are first seized upon and then the tide rolls slowly back towards the higher and more valuable parts of the territory. Such has been the law, at least in the past. Had the same facilities for the settling of new territories, however, which exist today, been in existence at an earlier date, those rich portions of the northern part of the continent of America, which are just now being taken up by immigrants, would have been settled long ere this. Moreover, the British North American possessions have been, until quite lately, separated into isolated colonies and provinces with numerous and clashing interests, which, from want of a common aim, have operated rather against than for general prosperity. Now, they are united into one Dominion, with a central Government, which is, emphatically, patriotic and progressive, and are therefore making more rapid growth than they have done hitherto.

The union of all the older provinces, together with the vast unsettled territories in the North-West, has had the effect of arousing the Canadians to a greater appreciation of their rich heritage.

5. The older Provinces consist of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia.

These contain in all about 700,000 square miles.

The new Provinces, Manitoba and Keewatin, with the

rich, arable territory West, between them and the Rocky Mountains, embrace about 1,000,000 square miles.

North of these is the great Arctic region which, while too cold for the profitable growth of grains, may be regarded as valuable on account of the fur-bearing animals which have their home there. This vast region, together with the lakes and great rivers of the Dominion, gives us over one million seven hundred thousand square miles more.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

6. The greater part of the older provinces, and almost the entire of the vast territories lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, are admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits.

The soil is exceedingly fertile, and capable of a high degree of cultivation. The great wealth of the province of Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, is the richness of its soil and the favorable nature of its climate for agricultural operations. In the Southern part of this fine province, peaches, grapes, apricots, quinces, pears, strawberries, and all other kinds of Northern fruits, are grown in great abundance, while throughout the whole of the province, apples of almost every variety, plums, grapes and berries, are grown with equal success. The latter part of the above proposition is applicable to nearly all the grain producing portions of the Dominion.

Throughout the greater part of the Dominion, especially in the old provinces, and the extensive tracts now being surveyed for settlement in the North-West, cereals of every variety, hay, *ruta-bagas*, sugar beet, carrots,

parsnips, cabbages, cauliflower, onions, beans, turnips, and all the most serviceable and profitable horticultural productions are successfully grown.

In addition to wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, potatoes, hops, hemp and flax, and others named above, there are some very remunerative products of the soil which cannot be raised in England, such as maize or Indian corn, tobacco, &c., &c., the climate of Canada being more favorable to the growth of a larger variety.

7. The North-Western portion of the Dominion is destined to become the great wheat producing country of the Western hemisphere. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit of black mould resting on clay, generally from two to four feet deep, though there are large districts of many square miles in extent where the deposit is much deeper, and the soil so rich and so thoroughly provided with all the necessary elements for the growth of wheat, that for 20 years in succession from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre have been taken from the same fields without manuring.

The wheat producing power of North-Western Canada is not, and cannot be excelled or even equalled by any country known to man.

It is not at all an unusual thing to harvest 35, 37, 40, and sometimes 50 bushels to the acre. From 123 farms scattered throughout the new province, Manitoba, taking the lowest with the highest, the yield of wheat

In	1877	averaged.....	$26\frac{3}{4}$ bush.
"	1878	".	$26\frac{1}{3}$ "
"	1879	".	$26\frac{3}{4}$ "
"	1880	".	$29\frac{1}{3}$ "
"	1881	".	28 "

During the same period the average yields in the following States of the American Union were,—

Minnesota	17	bush.
Illinois	17	"
Dakota	16	"
Wisconsin	16	"
Iowa	10	"
Kansas	10	"

The average yield of oats in the Canadian North-West for 1880, for 116 farms, taking the lowest yield with the highest, was 57 bushels to the acre, against

37	bush.	per	acre	for	Minnesota,	U.S.
28	"	"	"	"	Iowa	"
23	"	"	"	"	Ohio	"

Barley averaged the same year in the Canadian North-West 40 bushels to the acre; peas, 35 bushels, and potatoes 350 bushels to the acre.

The highest and lowest yields were as follows:

Wheat,	lowest,	8	bush. ;	highest,	45	bush.
Oats	"	20	"	"	150	"
Barley	"	10	"	"	80	"
Peas	"	10	"	"	68	"
Potatoes	"	50	"	"	600	"

The low yield may often be accounted for by the fact that it was produced the first year of cultivation, the strong, stiff sod of the prairie not yet having become sufficiently rotted, or the ground so thoroughly mellowed as was necessary for a good yield.

The flour made from the first-class wheat of the North is rated at $2.00 more per barrel than the highest rating

of the flour from wheat grown further South. In classification by experts for foreign markets, the Northern wheat has the advantage. Northern wheat graded at Duluth gave from every 100 bushels,

No. 1	87	bush.
" 2	11	"
" 3	1	"
Rejected	1	"

Southern wheat grown in the United States, say in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Illinois, graded at Chicago, gave from every 100 bushels,

No. 1	1	bush.
" 2	53	"
" 3	34	"
Rejected	12	"

The difference in price between No. 1 and No. 2 is about 14 cents.

The wheat raised in the North weighs from 62 to 66 pounds to the bushel.

If we take, therefore, the average yield per acre, or weight per bushel, or higher price for the market, or superior quality of the flour, we see the advantage which the producer of wheat in the North has over his competitor of the South.

In speaking of Northern wheat, I do not mean exclusively wheat grown in North-Western Canada.

The soil and climate of the Northern parts of Dakota and Minnesota, in the United States, are quite equal, I dare say, to our North-West, for wheat producing purposes. Whatever is good in this respect however, South of the national line, we have a hundred-fold more of than

our Republican neighbors possess; and it appears, for the experiment has been tried, that the farther you go North, for 600 miles at least, from the national line, this excellence of soil and climate for wheat raising, increases rather than diminishes. I regard the Peace River district equal if not superior in every respect to that of the Red River.

It costs in Manitoba to produce an acre of wheat about $6.50, (£1 6s.) At an average of 20 bushels to the acre, this would be about 33 cents (1s. 4d) per bushel. At an average of 28 bushels it would cost 23 cents (11d) to produce one bushel.

"A harvest has been reaped of such an abundant character, as to prove beyond all question that Manitoba is entitled to take the highest rank as an agricultural country"—*Lieutenant-Governor, at opening of Parliament.*

The testimony of our highly esteemed and popular Governor, the Marquis of Lorne, and of his popular predecessor, Lord Dufferin, in numerous speeches is equally strong respecting Canada as a great wheat producing country.

That the reader may have the opportunity of satisfying his mind more fully respecting the yield of wheat and other products in our Canadian North-West, I subjoin the names and addresses of a goodly number of wheat growers in that country, anyone of whom will gladly respond, I am sure, to enquiries sent through the mail concerning the statements made above.

TESTIMONY OF FARMERS AS TO THE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.

NAME.	ADDRESS. Manitoba, Canada. *Post Office*	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Av'rage weight per bushel
A. McDonald.....	Gladstone.....	30	30	35	30	62
Jno. Kelly.....	Morris.....		37	40	40	62
D. Gillespie.....	Plympton.	10	28	35	25	64
Robt. Adams....	High Bluff.....		26	35	40	60
A. P. Stevenson...	Nelsonville.....	33	30	28	30	66
J. Appleyard... .	Stonewall.	20	16	12		60
J. D. Stewart.....	Cook's Creek....			22	25	66
Ed. Scott.....	Port'e-La-Prairie	25	27	37	33	65
P. Ferguson	Gladstone... ...	30	29	26	35	65
C. Logan.....	Portage-La-P...			28	30	64
Max. Wilton...	High Bluff ..	30	34	40	35	62
J. Troop.	Portage-La-P....	25		..	30	
A. Dawson..	Headingly.....	30	30	30	30	60
A. D. Cadenhead..	Scratching River.			25	30	63
A. J. Hinker.....	Green Ridge....	25	17	23	25	65
F. Ogletree.....	Portage-La-P ...	25	38	36	30	60
T. H. Brown.....	Poplar Point....	30	20	18	27	60
G. A Tucker.....	Portage-La-P....	25	27	27	23	63
A. V. Beckstead..	Emerson...	30	35	28	35	65
A. C. Harvey.....	Poplar Point....	30	35	33		63
D. G. Lowe.....	St. Agathe.....	30	22½	25		62
A. J. Nugent	West Lynne.....	20	20	18	25	58
W. B. Hall.....	Headingly	20	30	15	40	60
P. McKay.....	Portage-La-P....	30	30	32		62
J. Lowrie & Bros..	Morris.....		20	25		60
Chas. Begg.... ...	Stone Fort	35	30	32	35	60
Angus Polson. ...	Kildonan..	25	24			60
G. Granby.....	High Bluff	27	25	21	30	62
A. Polson, Jun....	Kildonan..	25	30	25	30	65
G. Tidsbury.	High Bluff.....	23	25	25	20	62
T. B. Robinson...	Rockwood	24	28	20	35	61
Neil Henderson...	Cook's Creek...	30	30	30	35	65
Thos. Sigsons.....	Portage-La-P....	25	28	35	30	62
Jas. Munroe.....	Kildonan	30	30	34	34	64
J. F. Vidal.....	Headingly	30				62
J. Taylor.....	Headingly	15	16	8	15	60
T. Dalzell.....	High Bluff.....	26	25	33	20	64
A. Nelson.....	Stonewall	28½	26	28	30	
J. J. Edward....	Poplar Point....	40	40	40		64
R. Sutherland.....	Portage-La-P....	28	30	29		62
G. Stamjer..	Poplar Point....		15	22	15	61
Wm. Hill.....	Woodland ..	15	20	15	25	62
W. A. Mann.....	Bird's Hill		16	18	25	61
Neil MacLeod....	Victoria				30	63
F. B, Allan.	Stonewall	25			20	67
J. Davidson.....	High Bluff.....	25	25	30	25	60
Henry Hodgson...	Springfield			37½	37	66
John Fraser.....	Kildonan..... .	24	25	22	25	61
Alex. Adams.....	Clear Springs....	38	35	30	40	62

TESTIMONY OF FARMERS AS TO THE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ADDRESS. Manitoba, Canada. *Post Office*	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Av'rage weight per bushel
John Currie.....	Victoria		19	16	25	70
Wm. Ellison.....	Nelsonville.....			15	20	64
W. Aylmer.....	St. Léon.....			26	40	62
Jas. Dodds.....	Sunnyside		23	27	30	
John Hourie.....	St. Anne..	20	34	18	30	61
J. F. Galbraith...	Nelsonville.....	21	28½		20	
C. Stewart.... ...	Meadow Lea....	28	25	20	15	63
L. Dieusing.	Emerson.....	25				
E. M. Maley,.....	Morris.....		18	26	20	
W. A. Farmer ...	Headingly	27	25	20	25	65
R. Bell.....	Rockwood	25	25	27½	25	
John George	Nelsonville.....		25		25	63
Chas. Cuthbert....	High Bluff	25	28	32		62
H. C. Graham....	Stonewall.		20	25	20	62
Geo. Jenkins.....	St. Agathe.....	29½	27	25		61
Jas. Bedford.....	Emerson.....		20	20	35	62
Geo. Ferris.....	St. Agathe.....		25	30	40	62
E. Burnell.....	Nelsonville.....	30	25	30	30	65
Sam. J. Parson ...	Springfield		25	25	20	60
D. McDougall...	Meadow Lea ...				30	
J. D. McEwan....	Meadow Lea....				38	
J. Whimster	High Bluff	35	35	37	36	62
J. Stewart.....	High Bluff	32	27	33	33	60
J. H. C. Hall.....	Scratching River.				18	62
R. Bell.....	Burnside.....	27	30	30	27	62
Wm. Start.....	Assiniboine.....			25	30	
Henry West.....	Clear Springs....			19	22	54
D. Chalmers	St. Anne Pt. D.C.	10	10		15	
Jas. Sinclair.....	Greenwood.....	20	25	25	15	61
D. R. McDowell..	Cook's Creek....	26	10		15	
R. S. Jackson....	St Agathe.....			17	30	62
R. H. Palmer.....	Cook's Creek...	25	27	16		60
R. Morgan.....	Headingly.....	32½	40	37		60
M. Ferris..... ...	Burnside.....	25	24	20	25	63
J. W. Carlton.....	Clear Springs....	25	15	10	20	61
M. Owens.....	High Bluff	30	32	35	37	64
N. Brown.....	High Bluff.....	26	26	20	30	60
R. P. Bradley. ...	St. Pie.....	30	32	40	25	65
John McKinnon..	Portage-La-P....	30	30	30	30	63
James King J. McKinnon..... ...	Oberon.....			30		64
		1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre.	1880. per acre	
Average yield according to the above.		26¾	26⅓	26¾	29⅓	

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE.

NAME.	ADDRESS. Manitoba, Canada. *Post Office*	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Av'rage weight per bushel.
Geo. A. Tucker...	Portage-La-P...	60	40	50	60	37
A. V. Beckstead..	Emerson.....	75	100	90	60	40
A. C. Harvey.....	Poplar Point....	45	56	42		35
D. G. Lowe.....	St. Agathe.....	50	50	70		38—40
A. J. Nugent.....	West Lynne....	50	50	60	60	34
H. B. Hall.....	Headingly... .	80	80	80	100	40
Phillip McKay....	Portage-La-P. .	63	55	54		40
And. Dryden.....	St. Agathe.....			60		36
Jas. Laurie & Bro.	Morris.....		50	60	80	34—40
Angus Polson.....	Kildonan.	50	45	45		36
G. Granby.....	High Bluff.....	65	70	73	65	38
Alex. Polson. jr...	Kildonan.....	40	50	50	50	38
Geo. Tidsbury....	High Bluff.....	50	60		60	37
Neil Henderson...	Cook's Creek....	75				34—40
T. H. Ellison.....	ScratchingRiver.	50			20	
Thos. Sigsons.....	Portage-La-P...	60	62	52	65	36—40
Jas. Munroe.....	Kildonan.... ..	90	75	60	60	40
J. F. Vidal.....	Headingly	35	40		40	
Jno Taylor..	Headingly.....	25	30	25	30	35
Thos. Dalzell.....	High Bluff.....	95	80	75	60	40½
John Mathewson..	Emerson.....			50		34
J. J. Edwards....	Salsbury.....	25				36
R. Sutherland.....	Portage-La-P...	75	71	73		38
G. Stanyer.....	Poplar Point....			40	45	32
William Hill.....	Woodlands.....		30	30	40	
Neil McLeod.....	Victoria... ...				70	40—45
F. B. Allen.....	Stonewall.....			50	50	
J. Davidson. .. .	High Bluff.....	60	80	75	80	
Henry Hodgson...	Springfield.....	60	50	50	60	36
Alex. Admas.....	Clear Springs...	50	74½	65	70	48
J. Currie.....	Victoria.....			27	50	58
M. Ellison.....	Nelsonville.....			20	15	36
Jas. Dodds.....	Sunnyside			68	70	43
Jno. Hourie.....	St. Anne's.....	40	60	40	40	38
J. F. Galbraith...	Nelsonville.....			30	40	
Chas. Stewart.....	Meadow Lea....	70	60	60	20	36
L. Dieusing.....	Emerson.....	35				
E. M. Maley.....	Morris.....			70	60	
W. A. Farmer....	Headingly.....	52½	51	50	60	36—46
Robt. Bell.....	Rockwood.....	60		40	50	
Jno. George..	Nelsonville.....			50	60	
Chas. Cuthbert....	High Bluff.....	60	65	70		38
H. C. Graham....	Stonewall.....		50	40	50	40
Geo. Jenkins.....	St. Agathe.....	33	30	45		
Jas. Bedford.....	Emerson.....		80	80	80	40
Geo. Ferris.....	St. Agathe.....		100	150		36
E. Burnell.....	Nelsonville.....		45	50	50	38
S. J. Parsons.....	Springfield.....		40	40		
D. McDougall.....	Meadow Lea....				60	

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ADDRESS. — Manitoba, Canada. *Post Office*	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Av'rage weight per bushel.
J. D. McEwan....	Meadow Lea....				60	
J. Winster.....	High Bluff.....	85	80	85	80	
J. Stewart.....	High Bluff.....	65	75	75	75	41
J. H. C. Hall.....	Scratching River.				40	33
Robt. Bell.....	Burnside..	75	75	75	75	36
Wm. Start.....	Assiniboine.....			60	80	
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood.....	45	50	50	55	40
R. S. Jackson.....	St. Agathe.....			30	30	40
R. Morgan.....	Headingly.....	25	30	30		30
M. Ferris.....	Burnside.....	50	45	50	40	40
J. W. Carlton.....	Clear Springs...	35	40	45	35	36
M. Owens.....	High Bluff.....	70	40	60	57	42
Nelson Brown....	High Bluff.....	80	80	60	50	34
R. P. Bradley. ...	St. Pie.,.....	60	80	90	70	40
Jno. McKinnon...	Portage-La-P...	50	50	50	60	38
Jas. King and J. McKinnon.....	Oberon.....		75	60	75	40

	1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre.	1880. per acre.
Average yield according to the above.....	59¾	59¾	58	57¾

The comparison between the Canadian North-West and some of the American States as respects the yield of oats, is as follows :

Canadian North-West say average			57	bush.	per acre.
Minnesota	"	"	37	"	"
Iowa	"	"	28	"	"
Ohio	"	"	23	"	"

Barley is grown very successfully as will be shown by the following table. The quality of the grain is excellent as a rule, and its color fine :

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Average yield per acre.....	40¾	63	37⅔	41

Compared with the American States average yields for the same years are as follows :

Canadian North-West say	40	bush.	
Minnesota	"	25	"
Iowa	"	22	"
Wisconsin	"	20	"
Ohio	"	19	"

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF POTATOES PER ACRE.

NAME.	ADDRESS. Manitoba, Canada. *Post Office*	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Av'rage weight per bushel.
Alex. Adams	Clear Springs	100	120	200		60
Jno. Currie	Victoria			250	250	
W. Aylmer	St. Léon			300		
Jos. Dodds	Sunnyside		300		400	
Jno. Hourie	St. Anne	150	200	120		56
J. F. Galbraith	Nelsonville	300	200	250	300	
C. Stewart	Meadow Lea		500	400	300	
E. M. Maley	Morris		400		300	
Robt. Bell	Rockwood	200				
Jno. George	Nelsonville		200	200	200	
H. C. Graham	Stonewall				350	
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agathe	200	375	375		
Jas. Bedford	Emerson		250		300	
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe		150	200		64
E. Burnell	Nelsonville	460	350	400	425	
S. J. Parsons	Springfield		400	500	300	
D. McDougall	Meadow Lea				400	
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea				300	
Jas. Stewart	High Bluff	350	350	350		55
Wm. Start	Assiniboine			350	600	
D. Chalmers	St. Anne Pt. D.C.		400		400	
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	300			100	
D. R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	600		150	200	
R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe			240		
R. Morgan	Headingly	100	120	130		61
W. Ferris	Burnside	140	150	160	200	
John W. Carleton	Clear Springs	300	275	250		
Mat Owens	High Bluff	300	250	300	250	60
Nelson Brown	High Bluff	400	400	400	300	
Robt. P. Bradley	St. Pie	400	420	300	250	
John McKinnon	Portage-La-P	300	300	400	300	60
Jas. King. Jas. McKinnon	Oberon		400	300		
		1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre.	1880. per acre.	
Average yield according to above		304	308	302	318	

In roots and vegetables we produce the following evidence of what has been done by a few of our farmers:

W. H. J. Swain, of Morris,

Has produced 800 to 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre, and 60 bushels of beans has also been raised by him per acre.

S. C. Higginson, of Oakland,

Has produced cabbages weighing 17½ lbs. each.

Allan Bell, of Portage-La-Prairie,

Has had cabbages 45 inches around, and turnips weighing 25 pounds each.

Thos. B. Patterson,

Has realized 40 tons of turnips to the acre, some of them weighing as much as 20 pounds each.

Robt. E. Mitchell, of Cook's Creek.

Raised a squash of six weeks' growth, measuring 5 feet 6 inches around the centre.

Wm. Moss, of High Bluff,

Has produced carrots weighing 11 pounds each, and turnips measuring 36 inches in circumference.

James Airth, of Stonewall,

States that the common weight of turnips is twelve pounds each, and some of them have gone as high as thirty-two and a half pounds.

Isaac Casson, of Green Ridge,

Has raised 270 bushels of onions to the acre.

John Geddes, of Kildonan,

States that he has raised 300 bushels of carrots and 800 bushels of turnips per acre.

John Kelly, of Morris,

Has produced from 800 to 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

Joshua Appleyard, of Stonewall,

Also states his crop of turnips to have been 1000 bushels per acre the common weight being 12 lbs. each.

Ed. Scott, of Portage-La-Prairie,

Raised 400 bushels of turnips from half an acre of land.

W. H. J. Swain, of Morris,

Had citrons weighing 18 pounds each,

Francis Ogletree, of Portage-La-Prairie,

Produced onions measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches through the centre

A. V. Beckstead of Emerson, gives his experience as follows:

Mangel Wurzel weighing 27 lbs. each.
Beet " 23 "
Cabbages " 49 "
Onions each $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight.

W. B. Hall, of Headingly,

Has raised carrots 3 inches in diameter, beets weighing 20 pounds each, and gives the weight of his turnips generally at 12 pounds each.

Philip McKay, of Portage-La-Prairie,

Took 200 bushels of turnips from one-quarter of an acre of land, some of them weighing 25 pounds each. He has produced carrots 4 inches in diameter, and 14 inches long, has had cabbages measuring 26 inches in diameter, solid head and 4 feet wide with the leaves on. His onions have measured 16 inches in circumference, and cauliflower heads 19 inches in diameter.

Jas. Lawrie, and Bro., of Morris,

Have produced turnips 30 inches in circumference, onions 14 inches and melons 30 inches. He had one squash which measured about the same size as an ordinary flour barrel.

James Owens, of Point Du Chéne,

Had turnips 30 pounds each, onions 14 inches round, and cucumbers 18 inches long.

Neil Henderson, of Cook's Creek,

Has raised 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre, carrots 5 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, while his onions have frequently measured 5 inches through.

Jas. Bedford, of Emerson,

Has raised 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

It must be remembered, however, that none of the farmers mentioned above used any special cultivation to produce the results we have described, and out of nearly 200 reports which we have received from settlers concerning the growth of roots and vegetables in the Canadian North-West, not one has been unfavorable.

Much of this valuable land is being given away to actual settlers, and other portions are being sold at such rates as to bring the possession of large farms within the reach of even poor men. The Canadian Government is not only encouraging railway enterprises for the opening up of this rich country, but is doing everything in its power to assist settlers in securing for themselves and their families comfortable homes and remunerative employment. The British emigrant should not let this golden opportunity slip.

CLIMATE.

8. The climate of Canada is more agreeable than persons living outside of the Dominion suppose.

So wide a territory will, of course, present a great variety of temperature.

The climate of Nova Scotia, for instance, which is thought by those who live on the other side of the ocean, to be terribly severe, considering its northern latitude, is extremely temperate. The climate of Prince Edward

Island is still milder and remarkably salubrious. The winters of the Province of Quebec, where the writer has lived for the past six years, are cold, but the atmosphere is dry and exhilarating. The cold is not at all unpleasant. On the contrary, the winters of Quebec are very enjoyable; much more so than in countries where, during the cold season, the atmosphere is humid.

The climate of Ontario is milder than that of Quebec, or of the more easterly provinces.

In the province of British Columbia, where the writer resided for some years, hardy flowers, such as marigolds and pansies, &c., bloom in the open air through the entire winter.

In our North-western provinces and territories, the thermometer shows a lower record during the winter months, but all persons residing there testify to the superior nature of the climate for health and enjoyment. In fact, over vast portions of that great country, cattle feed out of doors during the whole winter, and most reliable witnesses testify that cattle and horses turned loose in the late fall, poor, when taken in the spring, for spring and summer work, are rolling fat, in some instances "too fat for work."

It is over these wide fields that millions of the finest buffalo have roamed for ages, fat the year round.

The summers throughout the whole of Canada are very fine.

The heat, accompanied by occasional showers of rain, is just about what is necessary to hasten vegetation, and to mature roots and cereals of all kinds, bringing them to as high a degree of perfection as any climate in the world can, and the climate of any country which perfects the

production of the most valuable grains, grasses, fruits, plants, timber and animals, cannot be a very objectionable climate.

9. The snow of Canada is a source of both pleasure and profit. Young and old, especially the former, hail with delight the first approach of the winter's snow. There is more real merriment in Canada in Winter than in Summer, although in both seasons the Canadians are a very happy people. "You may well, indeed, refer with pride to Canada as your home, for in no country in the world that I have ever visited, have I seen so many happy and contented homesteads, or so few signs of destitution or distress."—*Lord Dufferin.*

The winter sports, such as tobogganning, snow-shoeing, skating, sleigh-riding with a tandem team, a spanking span, or a four-in-hand, is something to be experienced, not adequately described. Wrapped in warm robes, with agreeable companions, dashing away up hill and down, across frozen rivers and lovely lakes, or over the plain, or through evergreen groves, along the hill sides,——but you must come and see and know for yourself.

I have said that the snow is a source of profit as well as pleasure. It is a fertilizer to the land, while the frost which accompanies it also affects the land beneficially.

Without the snow the large timber trade, which is such a source of wealth to Canada, would be almost entirely at a standstill. The lumber which might find its way to market without the aid of snow to move the logs and heavier pieces of timber would do so at a much greater cost to the producer, and also therefore to the consumer.

Viewed from all points, therefore, the winters of Canada, with their frost and snow, are a help rather than

a hinderance to the health, happiness, and prosperity of the inhabitants. Persons who have been born and reared in the British Isles prefer the Canadian climate when they have been long enough in the land to have become familiar with its peculiarities.

TIMBER.

10. Canada's most important export trade, outside of grain and dairy exports, is that of lumber and timber. Next to our fertile lands, our magnificent forests are our greatest source of wealth. "Canada has timber enough of various kinds to set up the world in building material." —*Lord Dufferin.*

We produce 70 different kinds of wood; among these are white pines, red pine, cedar, tamarac, oak, maple, elm, ash, chestnut, butternut, walnut, hickory, poplar, birch, basswood, &c.

The white pines of our Pacific province (British Columbia) are, some of them in very truth, giants of the forest. The writer has stood upon a solid pine stump 11 feet across.

Some of these pines are 300 feet in height. Lord and Lady Dufferin went to the forest to see one of these huge monsters felled.

Prof. Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, reports that the forests of British Columbia are of vast importance. The annual product for the province is about 200,000,000 of feet. He estimates that timber covers 110,000,000 of acres. The white pine is the most valuable commercial tree. It frequently exceeds eight feet in diameter, and rises to a height of from 200 to 300 feet.

The pine prepared in the lumbering districts of Canada for exportation is made into squared timbers, measuring from 60 to 70 feet in length, and sometimes 100 or 120 feet. From 300,000 to 400,000 of these squared pieces are produced during a winter in the Ottawa district alone.

One of our most interesting sights is the passage of huge rafts containing 150,000 cubic feet of timber, descending our great rivers for hundreds of miles to Quebec city, from which the timber is shipped to various parts of the world.

As these great rafts sometimes require several weeks in their passage, and a score or more of men to manage them, they are dotted all over with board houses for the protection and comfort of the raftsmen, and from the peaks of these diminutive habitations bright streamers are flying, giving the raft and its "jolly crew" the appearance of a floating village enjoying a holiday.

While pine is the principal wood shipped, our oak, elm and ash, walnut, basswood, cedar and tamarac, for the home manufacture of ships, furniture, carriages, agricultural implements, railway coaches and railway ties, are of immense value.

Our lumber trade is widening. Great Britain and the United States have been for many years our principal markets. To these countries we shipped, from Ottawa alone, last year, 321,000,000 of feet, valued at $4,173,000. Our shipments of lumber to South America is a trade rapidly growing and assuming now important proportions. The growth of this important trade, is, to say the least, interesting.

We shipped from Montreal to South America in

1877 8,800,000 feet.
1878 10,800,000 "
1879 12,500,000 "
1881 16,200,000 "
1882 24,500,000 "

It is all the more important because it is only one branch of a large trade springing up between Canada and the tropics.

Our total export of lumber and timber amounts to $18,000,000. Our annual production is about $30,000,000.

MAPLE SYRUP AND MAPLE SUGAR.

11. One of our most valuable kinds of wood is our hard or sugar maple. We produce at present about 20,000,000 of pounds of this sugar, besides not less than 5,000,000 gallons of maple syrup.

There is no reason why this branch of industry might not be greatly enlarged. There are millions of acres in the province of Quebec alone, almost entirely covered over with large and thrifty maple trees, which, as yet, have not been taken up for settlement. This land can be bought direct from the government at from 30 cents to $1.00 per acre.

FISH.

12. Our waters everywhere abound with fish, of which we have a very great variety. Our almost innumerable small inland lakes and streams produce every kind of trout, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge and white-fish,

giving unlimited opportunity to the most enthusiastic angler, while our larger rivers and bays along our coasts are, in many places, literally alive with salmon, cod, hering, mackerel, sturgeon and whales. There are other kinds, some of which are, or will be in time, of as great value commercially; among these is the "oolahan," of British Columbia, which is as productive of nutritive oil as the famed cod liver. Some medical gentlemen who have experimented and tested the properties of "oolahan" oil, do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to cod liver. The fisheries of Canada are the finest in the world. They are almost illimitable and inexhaustible.

The following statement of exports for 1881 will show the wide extent of our fisheries through the Dominion, no province being destitute of this important article of commerce and means of subsistence:—

Ontario	$ 510,000
British Columbia	1,454,000
P. E. Island	1,955,000
Quebec	2,751,000
New Brunswick	2,930,000
Nova Scotia	6,214,000

These are the exports for the year from these several provinces.

The actual value of the entire product of our fisheries for the year 1882 was $16,088,672.

About 1,500 decked vessels, and 17,000 open boats are engaged in our fisheries, employing about 42,000 men, and supporting directly as an industry 200,000 souls.

That the supply of fish, especially in our small lakes and streams, may not give out, we have kept up at the ex-

pense of the general Government, in different parts of the Dominion, fish hatcheries, from which were turned into these inland waters in 1882 young salmon, trout and white-fish to the number of fifty-five millions.

THE RIVERS AND LAKES OF CANADA.

13. The lakes of Canada cover an area of 700,000 square miles. Our principal lakes are:

Superior,	345	miles	long,	160	broad.
Huron,	280	"	"	190	"
Erie,	240	"	"	80	"
Ontario,	180	"	"	65	"

Regarding these lakes as wide parts of our great rivers, we have in these immense arteries, flowing from the heart of our Continent, a source of wealth, beauty and convenience, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. The St. Lawrence, traced from its mouth to its rise, is over 2,000 miles long. By means of canals, which the government of Canada has constructed at great expense, around the celebrated Niagara Falls, a ship of a thousand tons burden can be laden in a British port, and taken without breaking bulk through this great water-way a distance of over 2,000 miles from the Straits of Belle Isle through Canadian waters.

The fisheries of the St. Lawrence are of great value to those who dwell along its shores. Its value to the carrying trade is of the greatest importance.

Its beauty, whose pen or pencil can sufficiently portray? Many thousands of tourists every year from all parts of the American Continent and from all parts of the world visit this famous river to look upon its fairy land and romantic

scenery. From Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario, to the Straits of Belle Isle, a distance of over 1,000 miles, it is an ever changing panorama of beauty and grandeur. First, the wonderful "Thousand Islands." Then come the beautiful towns of Brockville and Prescott, and then the far-famed rapids, and the city of Montreal, with her Victoria Bridge, and Mount Royal, her stately churches and palatial residences, her busy factories and growing commercial enterprises. Two hundred miles further down is the grand old city of Quebec, with her lofty hills, magnificent harbor, beautiful terraces, historic monuments and lovely drives.

Then come Montmorency Falls, and then on to the sea, green hill sides, beautiful groves, lofty hills, charming little villages, all objects changing till you reach the broad ocean.

In the North we have the mighty Mackenzie River, which begins its long journey at the foot of Mount Brown, one of the lofty peaks of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, 16,000 feet high. Flowing North East under the name of Athabasca River, it empties its waters into Athabasca Lake; thence North, its waters having been enlarged by the waters of the Peace River, on till it flows into Great Slave Lake; thence on again till its volume is once more increased by the waters of Great Bear Lake, and then onward till these immense waters are poured into the Arctic Ocean, having come from their farthest source at the foot of Mount Brown, a distance of over 2,500 miles.

The Hudson Bay Company are building a steamer at Fort Chipewyan, near the junction of the Peace River with the Athabasca River, to be used in transporting the

Hudson Bay Company's goods for the Athabasca and Mackenzie River districts. She will have a run of about 300 miles down the Athabasca and Great Slave Rivers, and about 200 up the Peace River. The rapids on the Great Slave River extend about 13 miles, and from there a steamer of the largest size could go clear to the Arctic Ocean. Were there a canal made around the chute on the Peace River the Athabasca boat could go right to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, about 700 miles from Fort Chipewyan, having good navigation all the way.

The Peace River, one of the tributaries of the Mackenzie, over 1,000 miles long, is navigable almost its entire length, with deep water.

It flows through a country whose fertility and beauty cannot be surpassed. I regard this region as the richest and most valuable part of our great North-West. It is as yet unsurveyed. It is said to embrace a territory of not less than 500,000 square miles in extent, wood and prairie interspersed.

The Ottawa River, one of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, is over 800 miles in length. It drains a territory of 100,000 square miles in extent, and is so rich in resources, agricultural and mineral, that it can with ease sustain a population of 8,000,000 of souls.

Want of space will not permit me to do more than mention the name of the Frazer in our Pacific province, flowing over golden sands, from whose banks and adjacent streams millions of dollars' worth of precious metals have already been taken, and where millions more await the miner; or of the Thompson, or the St. John, or the far-famed Saguenay, the Richelieu, the Assiniboine and the Church-hill, and many others.

Look for a little, however, at the Saskatchewan, flowing through that rich country which is just now being settled up, where hamlets and permanent dwellings and villages and cities are growing up almost as rapidly as Jonah's gourd. The northern branch of the Saskatchewan is 772 miles long; the south branch 810 miles. From the junction to where the united waters enter Lake Winnipeg the distance is 282 miles, or 1864 miles of river in all, which is 184 miles longer than the Ganges; 251 miles longer than the Danube; 1164 miles longer than the Rhine; 1634 miles longer than the Tiber; 1649 miles longer than the Thames. Or if you regard Lake Winnipeg as simply a wide part of this large river and follow Saskatchewan waters through the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay, 500 miles, you have a river right in the heart of this great and rich country 1600 miles longer than the Rhine, 2000 miles longer than the Thames.

Look at these thousands of rivers and tributary streams flowing in all directions through this wide Dominion, giving abundance of the purest water to herds and flocks, and moisture to the atmosphere affecting the pastures along their banks, and as they flow with greater or lesser swiftness down steep hill sides or over gentle slopes through scenery unsurpassed, offering in their course, to the enterprising capitalist and manufacturer, illimitable mill power for the manufacture of material of every sort.

IRON.

14. It must be remembered that from want of combined effort, and for various other reasons, the resources of Canada have hardly yet begun to be developed; nor have they scarcely more than begun to be known. There

are many thousands of square miles as yet unexplored. We cannot, therefore, know the extent of our mineral resources until more extensive geological surveys and examinations have been made.

That Canada is possessed of an abundant supply of good iron, is, however, beyond a doubt. More extensive explorations may reveal larger deposits than are yet known. Some 300 miles below the city of Quebec there is a deposit of magnetite in the form of black sand, which is free from sulphur or phosphorus, and from which are being manufactured the finest steel and edge tools of every sort. This mine is estimated to contain 20,000,000 tons of this valuable iron.

Iron is found in very much larger quantities in many other parts of the Dominion. At Hull, near Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, there is a bed 90 feet thick, said to contain not less than 250,000,000 tons of excellent iron.

There is also a bed of iron ore near the Rideau canal, about one hundred miles from Ottawa, two hundred feet thick, estimated by the Government geologists capable of yielding between five hundred and six hundred millions of tons, and at Marmora, not far from the city of Kingston, there are five beds, which are computed to contain in the aggregate over 1,000,000,000 of tons.

These deposits are all of the magnetic species, and yield from 55 to 70 per cent. of pure iron. All these are found in the same geological formation from which the celebrated Swedish iron is taken.

Iron is found also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in the North-western part of the Dominion.

A company of capitalists has been incorporated in New

Jersey, U.S., for the manufacture of iron from the ore in Canada. The company will incorporate under the laws of the Dominion. Their works, which are to be upon a large scale, are likely to be located in Belleville, Ontario.

The Canadian Steel Association which has been organized in Buffalo, U.S., is likely also to be located in Belleville. This flourishing city is quite near the large Marmora mines referred to above.

Many thousands of tons of Canadian ore from these mines have been shipped to the United States during the past few years, for the purpose of improving the quality of Pennsylvania iron.

Chromic iron, employed in the manufacture of chromates of potash and lead, and for the production of many beautiful green, red and yellow colors, is found in large quantities in the province of Quebec.

Iron ochres associated with bog iron ores, quite equal in quality to the iron ochres of France occur in many parts of the Dominion.

CANADA'S FUTURE AS A STEEL PRODUCER.

This was the title of a paper sent in by Mr. Edward Haycock, President of the Ottawa Iron and Steel Maufacturing Company. In speaking of the future of Canada, with reference to her wooded lands, he found it necessary to bring forward two principal factors in that future, intimately connected with each other, viz: wood for charcoal making and iron ores. In the manufacture of high grade iron the charcoal fuel will be used, in fact, so far as our present knowledge of such manufacture goes, cannot

be dispensed with. The present has been well-termed the "steel age." A very large proportion of articles formerly made from incarbonized iron are now made of steel. Still the employment of steel is probably only in its infancy. If, in the manufacture of steel for the future, wood charcoal is a necessity, where is it to be found and what steps are to be taken to protect the supply from destruction? He ventured to assert that Canada would be the future field from which the largest part of the world will have to draw their supply of steel and steel-making irons. The Dominion had been called a wooden country, and Canadians were proud to accept the term; for they were prepared to show that our forests, extending throughout the country's vast extent, were intimately connected, through the Laurentian rocks, with the richest and purest class of iron ores. Among others take the valley of the Ottawa River and those of its tributaries, the forests might be counted in square miles by hundreds of thousands. Much of this was pine held by lumbering firms, who, in their large undertakings, were adding to the wealth of the country. The wealth to be acquired in the future in connection with the iron ores would fully equal this if not exceed it. In connection with these lumber lands, and in vast independent tracts, are forests of the finest maple, beech, birch and other hardwoods of the greatest value to the Dominion for the production of charcoal, and if, as is the case in many portions, iron ore is found on the same lands, it is easily understood how valuable they become. The cut from these lands will range from 20 to 80 cords of wood to the acre, say an average of 50 cords, making 40 bushels of coal to the cord; thus, four cords of wood will make one ton of iron, or 12 tons to the acre, showing

its value and importance to the country. If proper care be given the supply of wood for fuel is practically inexhaustible, and fully establishes the fact of a great future. Wood charcoal to become valuable must be within a reasonable distance from the ore it is required to smelt. He then instituted a comparison between Canada and other countries, Spain, Algeria and the Mediterranean islands, with their rich ores had no wood, England ditto, and Norway nearly so. Sweden, where the present great steel producing iron is made, is rapidly approaching the same position. Germany and France, also the United States, with their vast consumptions and rapid increase of charcoal blast furnaces, would hardly be able to keep up their supply many years. Russia's freights and internal dissensions killed the possibility of a supply being drawn from her. Where, then, could the age derive its steel from, unless from Canada with her extensive woodlands and rich ore beds? He did not allude to the waste in sawmills, and in clearing up new lands, but this was a point that should be improved on while considering charcoal making. The legislature should adopt measures that would prevent waste. He concluded by a few friendly words to those who had come from across the lines.

RICH MINING REGION.

Prof. Bell, in a report just published, says that round James' Bay, and up the eastern shore of Hudson's Bay, deposits of coal and iron lie closely packed together in seams and veins of surpassing richness. Vast tracts of forest also exist there with deposits of silver, copper and molybdenum. The region, in fact, so Prof. Bell thinks,

will be the future Pennsylvania of the North American continent.

OTHER MINERALS.

15. Mica is found in abundance and of superior quality in both Quebec and Ontario. A valuable mica mine has been found on the farm of Mr. W. Hall, in the township of Darling, Lanark County. It is beautifully transparent and clear, and possesses a feature that was not noticed in other mica, namely, here and there faint colored tints that in a certain light add much to its attractiveness. Blocks of sixty pounds weight have been taken out at a depth of four feet. Mr. Hall has sold one-half of the mica bed for a little more than the whole cost him, and a royalty of $800 per ton. The mine will be worked by a company from the States. He has also sold one-half the remainder of the property for $12,500 and a royalty of $400 per ton.

There are also extensive deposits of phosphate of lime near Brockville, Ontario, with iron pyrites near at hand. For some years past there has been in this locality, the manufacture of sulphuric acid, to some considerable extent, as also the converting of phosphates of lime into super-phosphates for manure.

In several parts of the Dominion there are also in considerable quantities, antimony, magnesia, manganese, plumbago, sulphate of barytes, soapstone, lithographic stone, tin, zinc, and bismuth.

CANADIAN APATITE.

The following is from the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*:—The numerous openings made by prospectors and miners in the phosphate regions of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have afforded excellent opportunities for the study of the Laurentian minerals and their mode of occurrence. The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series are remarkable for their great extent and for the variety of crystalline minerals which they contain. They are interstratified with beds of dolomite, which sometimes contain a portion of carbonate of iron, and inclose serpentine, tremolite, quartzite, and a little white mica, but are generally less abounding in foreign minerals than the pure limestones. Several mineral species might be mentioned as marking bands in the stratification. Among these there are apatite, chondrodite, pyroxene, magnesian mica and graphite. Apatite or phosphate of lime is one of the principal features of the limestones of the Laurentian series. It is found in a variety of colors and shapes, sometimes in rare crystals disseminated throughout the veins; at others, in solid masses, in veins of great width. Sometimes it is in the form of prisms. These are generally rough, but often terminated, and always have their angles rounded. Apatite is generally associated with pyroxene, which has also been found in large crystals.

Apatite is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and phosphorus, and enters largely into the composition of certain porcelains. It is besides very extensively used as a fertilizer of the soil. Phosphates are among the minerals most essential to vegetation, and

are removed from the earth in large quantities by growing crops. The importance of a supply of phosphates to the soil is made very evident by the fact that the mineral constituent of the bones of animals is for the greater part phosphate of lime. This material, whether in the form of bones, coprolites, or apatite, is seldom applied to the soil in its insoluble state, as it is then comparatively unavailable for the nutrition of plants. To render it fit for agricultural purposes, it is converted into a soluble salt, which is known as a superphosphate of lime.

Of late years, the increasing demand for phosphates as fertilizers has drawn attention to the use of the crystaline mineral phosphate of lime, or apatite, of which large quantities have been imported from Norway into England, and attention has recently been turned to the abundant supplies of this substance found in Canada, and large importations have recently been made from the Canadian phosphate regions into England. The present price for apatite in England is one shilling and five pence per unit, or about $30 per ton, for a first-class grade. Capital is slowly investing in the phosphate lands of Canada. Railroad enterprise is moving for the purpose of transportation, and the time is drawing near when the mining or quarrying of phosphates will be one of the largest and best-paying industries in Canada. The cost of production being small, but very little capital is necessary, and the large and continued demand fixes the price for which the mineral can be sold at such a figure that as a profitable undertaking, not a doubt remains.

MARBLE.

16. Beautiful serpentine and verd antique marbles are found in different parts of Quebec.

In Cape Breton there is a marble mountain which contains the finest specimens of white and colored marbles. The Canadian Geological Museum, formerly at Montreal, now at Ottawa, is well worthy of a visit from those who have the opportunity. Even Canadians who have not visited the Museum before will be astonished when they do so, at the specimens there displayed, particularly by the beauty and variety of Canadian Marbles.

COAL.

17. Canada has a very great abundance of coal. It is found in nearly every part of the Dominion.

In British Columbia and the North-West territories, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, coal occurs in almost immeasurable quantities.

Queen Charlotte's Island, B.C., produces anthracite coal of excellent quality. There is a constant demand for this coal in California at very remunerative prices. The coal of Vancouver Island is bituminous. It is superior in quality to any other coal produced along the Pacific Coast.

Tested by United States army officials, 1,800 lbs of this coal were found equal for steam-producing purposes to

2,200 lbs. of "Bellingham Bay" coal.
2,400 " " Seattle, W.T.
2,500 " " Rocky Mountains, Wy. Ter.
2,600 " " Coos Bay, Origen.
2,600 " " Mt. Diabolo, Cal.

All these five coal mines mentioned above are in the United States. As the report is from U. S. officials, and so largely in favor of the Canadian coal, we may reasonably suppose the report to be trustworthy. The writer has not only used this coal for two years, while residing in Victoria, but has also, in the early years of mining operations there, explored the largest of the Nanaimo mines, and is prepared therefore from personal experience to confirm the reports made respecting the excellence of the coal here referred to. It is estimated by our official geologists that the coal beds of Vancouver Island, extending from Nanaimo to Comax, embrace 300 square miles of territory, and their report estimates 16,000,000 of tons to the square mile, or nearly 5,000,000,000 tons in all.

The coal fields of our great North-West are much larger. Commencing at a point 150 miles East of the Rocky Mountains they extend, at a width of nearly 300 miles, right through sixteen degrees of latitude to the Arctic Ocean.

"The route of the Canadian Pacific Railway is indicated as the natural pathway of commerce by the vast and inexhaustible coal beds through which it runs for over two hundred miles.

"From geological reports, and the engineer's surveys, the district through which it passes possesses one of the largest coal fields in the world.

"Between the 59th parallel and the North Sea, it has been calculated that there cannot be much less than 500,000 square miles that are underlaid by true coal. The average breadth of this belt is about 280 miles. In

addition to the coal, this country contains rich deposits of iron ore.

"On the North Saskatchewan River, coal prevails with little interruption in beds two and two-and-a-half feet thick on the bank of the river, from a little below Edmonton, upwards for two hundred miles.

"On the Pembina River, 70 miles to the West, there is a seam ten feet thick, of a very superior quality. On the Battle River it is also noted, and in the Red Deer Branch of the South Saskatchewan, 170 miles from its mouth, are extensive deposits of coal, and at 100 miles further up it is there in beds so close, that, of 20 feet of strata exposed, 12 feet are coal.

"Specimens of coal from various sections of the Saskatchewan country were recently forwarded for analysis to Professor Haanel, of Victoria College, Ontario, with the following result. He says:

"The specimens were the out-crop in each case, and taken from points at least 300 miles apart. The accompanying table of assays of coal from some of the principal mines of the United States and Nova Scotia are highly valuable for comparison, and when it is remembered that their samples were taken from the bed of the mine, and my specimens from the out-crop, the superior quality of the Saskatchewan coal is fully established."

ANALYSIS OF PROF. HAANEL, VICTORIA COLLEGE.

LOCALITY.	Spec. gr.	Moisture.	Vol. Matter	Fixed Ca'bon	Ash.	
I	1.375	11.88	28.66	57.25	2.21	
II	1.375	11.41	29.07	56.94	2.58	100.00
III	1.340	6.69	33.70	53.25	6.36	100.00
IV	1.337	6.89	33.57	50.90	8.64	100.00
Maryland		1.25	15.80	73.01	9.74	100.00
Pennsylvania		0.82	17.01	68.82	13.35	99.80
Virginia		1.64	36.63	50.99	10.74	100.00
Joggins		2.50	36.30	56.00	5.20	100.00
Springhill		1.80	28.40	56.60	13.20	100.00
District of Pictou		1.750	25.875	61.950	10.425	100.00
Same locali'y to t'p b'nch		1.500	24.800	51.428	22.271	100.00
District of Richmond		.30	.25	56.40	13.35	100.00

"The numbers I. to IV. are as follows :

"The Pembina coal, 100 miles N. W. from Edmonton—I.

"That from near Belly River, South Saskatchewan—II.

"That from Belly River—III.

"That from Saskatchewan River, near Fort Edmonton, 900 miles N. N. W. of the city of Winnipeg, in Manitoba—IV.

"I. and II. are bituminous coals, of a bright lustre, irregular fracture showing, to judge from the small specimens sent, no distinct lamination, of a high spec. gr. 1.375, comparatively free from sulphur, and giving but little tarry matter upon coking.

"If the specimens are compared among themselves, I. and II. prove the best, IV. the poorest, yet by no means a *poor* coal. None of the specimens contain inspissated pyrites, and are comparatively free from sulphur.

"I. and II. contain all the qualities to render them superior coal for heating purposes, and III. and IV. are much better than a great deal of the coal from Pennsylvania, such as we are often obliged to burn.

"For comparison, I add some assays of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia coal, quoted from Dana, and Joggins and Springhill coal, from the Cumberland coal field ; from the carboniferous district of Pictou, and from the district of Richmond. These last quoted from Dawson's Acad. Geol.

"Many other seams are found over a wide extent of country, and it is but reasonable to infer that several of these will yield excellent fuel, for even in the richest coal countries there is no such abundant outcrops as here.

"Surely with these riches and its vast agricultural resources, there is a great future in store for the North-West of Canada. Fortunate, therefore, will be the descendants of those who may now obtain a foothold within its gigantic borders, possessing as it does all the true elements of future greatness and prosperity."—*Thomas Spence's Prairie Lands of Canada.*

The coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cover an area of not less than 10,000 square miles, containing enough coal to supply the entire steam navy of Great Britain for many centuries. The most important mines are those of Pictou and Sidney, Cape Breton. Our

output which has steadily increased for several years past, is now nearly one and a half millions of tons. As our manufactories and railways increase, and as our supplies of wood near large cities have become less, our demands for coal must increase, especially will it be required as our prairie lands are settled.

PEAT.

18. There are now no less than 60,000 acres of peat lands in the Province of Quebec. In the Island of Anticosti there is an equal amount, and 30,000 acres in the Province of Ontario. In many of the bogs it has a depth of from 10 to 20 feet.

In the North-West where everything is on a large scale there are immense deposits. In many places it has only to be cut out in square lumps and dried. It burns slowly and gives off a great quantity of heat. It is identical with the "turf" taken from the peat bogs of Ireland and Scotland. When used in a box stove the heat is greater than that of coal.

The estimated cost of preparation of peat in Canada, for consumption is one dollar per ton, and a ton is said to be equal to one and a quarter cords of hard-wood for heating purposes.

PETROLEUM. (*Rock Oil or Coal Oil.*)

19. Oil springs occur in several localities in the South West part of Ontario, and from the wells of those regions many millions of gallons of oil have been taken.

The oil-bearing rock extends over a large portion of the country indicated. Although much has been done to

develop this valuable product it will probably be a long time before it is exhausted, as but a small portion of the productive district has as yet been worked.

GOLD.

20. Gold is found in many parts of Canada. The gold fields of Nova Scotia extend over an area of 6,000 square miles.

It is found also in the North-West at Athabasca and Pembina Rivers. At Edmonton a miner will often wash out from $3.00 to $12.00 per day. Experienced miners who have visited these mines speak of them as being rich.

The most important gold-fields of Canada, however, are those of British Columbia.

Gold has been found so far in 116 different localities in British Columbia, principally along the banks of small streams and gulches.

The highest yields for any one year since the mines of the province were first operated is $3,750,000 and the total yield something over $40,000,000.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

21. Our climate with our rich pastures and our abundant pure water makes Canada a good country for the production of cattle and sheep.

Because of the purity of our Northern atmosphere and other favorable elements, our cattle so far, at least, have been kept free from those diseases by which so many animals have been destroyed in the United States during the past few years. The Canadian Government has moreover exercised great precaution in this respect and

has by wise measures prevented the importation of diseased cattle into Canada, so that if the same precautionary measures are continued our cattle are likely to be exempt from disease.

The result has been an increased demand for Canadian beef abroad, as consumers are finding more and more every year that beef from Canada is safer and purer than that exported from the United States.

"The quality of beef and mutton raised upon our Northern grasses has been pronounced of superior excellence.

"Among the peculiar advantages of our North-West for stock raising and wool growing, the most prominent are:

"The luxuriance and richness of our native grasses.

"The vast extent of the territory for unlimited pasturage for many years to come.

"The remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter. The cold air sharpens the appetite and promotes a rapid secretion of fat.

"For sheep and wool growing the undulating character of the prairies, the richness of the grasses and the purity of the waters offer encouraging inducements.

"Sheep in this region are entirely free from the diseases to which they are so subject in more Southern parts of the Continent.

"The dryness of our Northern winters not only protects them from those casualties to which they are exposed in moister winter climates, but stimulates them to a more healthy and vigorous growth.

"An experienced settler in the North-West says, 'My sheep have been troubled with no disease.'

clearly than ever before the necessity for a union of all the provinces into one strong Dominion, and for winter outlets to the sea, and for a larger trade abroad.

The Intercolonial Railway, intended for a winter link between the heart of the Dominion and the Atlantic Ocean, at Halifax, was undertaken at once, at a cost of $20,000,000. Our canals were improved. Our shipping enlarged. The result of the abrogation of the Treaty, which the Canadians looked upon as an attempt on the part of the Republic to force annexation, was an incalculable benefit to Canadian enterprise. Our annual volume of trade immediately rose from $120,000,000, in 1867, the year the confederation of all the British North American possessions was consummated, to $217,000,000, in 1873 as stated above ; that is an annual increase of nearly one hundred millions in six years. Our trade last year ran up to very nearly two hundred and twenty-two million dollars.

So Canada is bound to make good the words of the late Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States, under Mr. Lincoln's administration.

"Hitherto in common with most of my countrymen," says Mr. Seward, "I have thought Canada, or, to speak more accurately, British America, a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detached from the Parent State, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own development. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the continent from the Atlantic to the

Pacific, and occupying a belt of the temperate zone * * * * a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire—in its wheat fields in the West, * * * * its invaluable fisheries and its mineral wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic and perfected by British constitutional liberty. Southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor, but those which illuminate the pole remain for ever shining, for ever increasing in splendor."

RAILWAYS.

30. We have 58 different lines of railway in Canada, which have very nearly 8,000 miles of road in actual operation besides hundreds of miles more under construction, making 10,500 miles in all, and Engineers are busy in many parts of the Dominion running lines and locating contemplated railways for the greater convenience of the older and populated parts of the country, and also for the opening and settling up of those vast portions hitherto occupied solely by savage aboriginal tribes, and wild beasts, more especially those portions of our wide territory where our richest wheat lands are just now being offered gratuitously and for sale to actual settlers, many thousands of whom are availing themselves of this golden opportunity to secure for themselves and their families homes of comfort and wealth. There is invested in railways already completed and in operation capital to the amount of $400,000,000. Over these were carried in 1881, over 5,600,000 passengers and over 9,700,000 tons of traffic, about one million passengers more than were carried the preceding year and one and a half millions of tons of traffic over preceding year.

The total earnings of one line alone for the same period was over $10,500,000, which is an increase of more than a million dollars over 1880.

The total earnings of all the roads was a little over 28 millions, which is about 8 millions over the entire operating expenses for the year. We regard our railway enterprises therefore as being in a very healthy and satisfactory condition.

A specimen of Canadian enterprise in railway building may be seen in an item clipped from one of the United States papers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

RAPID WORK BEING ACCOMPLISHED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Some of the most rapid railroad building ever done is now in progress on the Canadian Pacific, and before next spring the iron track will penetrate a distance of 663 miles west of Winnipeg. Mr. D. C. Shepard, of the contracting firm of Langdon, Shepard & Co., has just returned from the scene of operations on the extreme northern route, and where the firm has a 500 mile contract which is to be completed this year. In February last Mr. Shepard contracted to construct 500 miles of road for the Canadian Pacific, and to complete the work during 1882. The grading is progressing at the rate of six miles per day, and the iron is being placed at the rate of three miles per day. The contractors have 4,200 men at work, including teamsters, and 1,600 teams. The present rate of track-laying, however, will soon be increased by four miles per day, two gangs of men being put on in reliefs, and work fifteen

hours out of the twenty-four instead of eleven hours, as at present. They will show a record at track-laying which has never been surpassed on this continent.

In fact, the iron now is going down just as fast as it can be pulled from the cars. Notwithstanding the adverse influences encountered early in the Spring, the contractors expect to complete the 500 miles of grading before it freezes up, and perhaps fifty miles more. The track-laying will go on all Winter, the grade will be all ironed by Spring, a distance of 653 miles west of Winnipeg. Not only that, but it is hoped to carry it fifty miles further beyond the crossing of the Saskatchewan River.

PUBLIC WORKS.

31. Our public works involve capital to the amount of four hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Our public works include 220 miles of Canal, through which our great lakes are connected by navigable water.

By means of a portion of our canal system a ship drawing 12 feet of water can be taken with a full cargo, from the Straits of Belle Isle, our Atlantic gateway, a voyage of more than 2,000 miles through Canadian waters right into the heart of the Continent of America. The reader will form some idea of our inland traffic from the number of vessels passing through these canals during the year 1881.

Canadian Vessels and Steamers.....	23,225
U. S. " "	4,411
Making a total of.....	27,636

craft of all kind representing a tonnage of 4,283,817

By Canadian enterprise the River St. Lawrence has been made an unbroken waterway, (*i. e.* without canals) for a distance of 900 miles in from the ocean, capable of admitting in and out, with perfect safety, for the entire distance, ships of over 5000 tons burden.

BANKS.

32. The growth of banking capital and the increase in deposits, especially those of a permanent character on which interest is paid, are excellent indications of the progress of the country. The following comparative statement, referring only to the banks of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shows the paid-up capital, the deposits requiring notice, and the note circulation, on May 31, 1867, and on September 30, 1874 :—

BANKS.

	May 31, '67.	Sept. 30, '74.	Increase.
Capital paid up.....	$29,346,863	$56,906,418	$27,559,555
Deposits at call.....	14,256,764	40,183,880	25,927,116
Deposits requiring notice	13,983,580	35,223,967	21,238,387
Note circulation.....	8,444,787	25,912,212	17,467,425

The foregoing figures are evidences of a growth the rapidity of which has, probably, never been equalled in any other country of the world ; and they furnish an infallible index to the accumulation of wealth by the people at large.

By a wise provision on the part of the Legislature, the banks of the Dominion are obliged to make monthly returns to the Government, that stock and bill holders may be prevented from very serious loss in the event of the condition of any one of the banks, being found unsatisfactory. The general result is the creation and preserva-

tion of a most satisfactory healthfulness in our banking system.

The total liabilities of Canadian Banks in the month of February, 1883, was.....$145,603,000
Total Assets..... 226,843,000

Excess of Assets over Liabilities.. $81,240,000

Notes in circulation February, 1883..... $34,044,000

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

33. That poor men who may be endeavoring to save up their earnings for the purchase of a homestead or for other purposes, and for others who may desire perfect security with a moderate rate of interest rather than a doubtful investment of any kind, the Government offer the security of the Dominion by means of Post-office Savings Banks, under the control of the Government, and management of the Post-office officials.

The very satisfactory condition of the laboring man, and others of small means, in Canada may be seen from the following figures.

The monthly deposits in our Post-office Savings Bank over withdrawals for the year 1881 was $400,000.

During the past three years there has been deposited by our poorer people in these banks $13,000,000 over and above what has been drawn out, while the deposits of those of larger means, in our other banks, over and above withdrawals for the year amounts to $23,000,000, making a total of $39,000,000 now in the banks as deposits over withdrawals, and all this while industries and new enterprises are springing up on every hand, in all directions, in which large sums are being invested by

the Canadian people. This fact alone is sufficient to convince any one, of the happy condition of the people of Canada financially.

POSTAL SERVICE.

34. Canada enjoys the great advantage of cheap postage and a perfect system of postal communication.

A letter under half an ounce is carried from any place in the Dominion to any other place in the Dominion or the United States for three cents.

Less important and shorter matter may be sent more cheaply by means of the one cent post-card.

There are in the Dominion 6,171 post-offices and 41,681 miles of postal route.

The number of letters sent by post in 1882 was 56,200,000, and of post cards 11,300,000.

TELEGRAPHS.

35. There are five telegraph companies operating in the Dominion. The largest of these has 31,673 miles of line and 2,000 offices. Telephones and electric lights are now becoming very common in all our large cities.

EDUCATION.

36. In the Province of Ontario the schools are free, supported by Provincial grants and local taxes.

The education of children is compulsory on parents and guardians.

Ontario has 4,600 public schools; 102 grammar or high schools; 300 private schools and academies; 20 colleges and universities; a college of technology, and a Provincial model farm with a college or school of agriculture.

The educational institutions of the Province of Quebec are divided into Superior, Secondary, Normal, Special and Primary.

The first division comprises the universities and schools of theology, law and medicine.

The second, classical colleges, industrial colleges and academies.

Under the head of special, come asylums for the deaf and dumb, the agricultural colleges, and Board of Arts and Manufactures, and under the head of primary all the elementary and model schools.

There are 4,000 schools of all kinds in the Province.

Nova Scotia has 1,600 schools, in which are over 100,000 pupils. Education is not compulsory but is free to all classes.

In New Brunswick the school trustees are bound by the Provincial Act of 1871 to provide school accommodation for all persons in the district between the ages of five and twenty years free of charge.

The educational institutions supported exclusively by the Government are a Provincial University, a Normal School, and high schools or grammar schools.

The schools of Prince Edward Island, as also of British Columbia, are free to all children.

Manitoba, our new Province in the West, is also provided with an excellent school system.

INDIANS.

37. There are in the whole Dominion about 100,000 Indians. The principal tribes or nations in the older

provinces are the Iroquois, Chippewas, Mohawks, Algonquins and Oneidas.

In the North-West, the Sioux, Blackfeet, Crees and Assiniboines. In British Columbia, the Ahts, Cowichans, Hydahs, Tsimpsheean, and the Mainland Bands.

All Indians in Canada are peaceably inclined toward the white people.

The Canadian Government has always dealt in an honorable way with these aboriginal tribes, and have thereby won their respect and confidence.

There are in various parts of the Dominion about fifty schools exclusively set apart for the education of Indian children.

Several thousands of the Indians are members of the various Christian churches of the land.

There is a growing competition among the churches in their commendable efforts to rescue these aborigines from their pagan superstitions.

Many of these, somewhat advanced in civilization, find profitable employment as farm hands in the East, as stock herders and trappers in the North-West, and as assistants in the fish canning establishments in British Columbia. While not a few of the Indians, in many parts of the Dominion, are becoming settled and successful agriculturists. From none of the Indians of Canada has the quiet and peaceable settler anything to fear.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

38. There is no State religion in Canada. All denominations are equal in the eyes of the Government.

The adherents of the various sects are :

Roman Catholic, - - -	1,700,000
Protestant, - - -	2,225,000

The greater portion of the Roman Catholic population is found in the Province of Quebec where the inhabitants are mostly of French origin. The leading Protestant Denominations rank as follows, according to their numbers—

Methodist,
Presbyterian,
Episcopalian,
Baptist,
Lutheran,
Congregationalist,

All these denominations support large and well equipped universities and theological schools and colleges.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

39. The population of a few of the larger cities and towns of the Dominion, together with their growth during the past ten years, are given below :—

		Pop. of 1871.
Montreal,	140,747	107,225
Toronto,	86,415	56,092
Quebec,	62,446	59,699
Hamilton,	35,961	26,716
Halifax,	36,100	29,582
Ottawa,	27,412	21,545

Many others might be named, all characterized by a steady growth. The most remarkable growth of all, however, is that of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

which had, in 1871, only 241 inhabitants, but which has, at the close of the year 1882, no less than 25,000, with a very strong probability apparently of still more rapid growth during the next ten years. As this is the chief business centre of our North-West country, and as its growth is a fair indication of the rapid progress which is now being made in opening up and settling the North-Western portion of the Dominion the following facts and figures will be interesting to the reader.

WINNIPEG.

PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

40. Ten years ago Winnipeg was a mere hamlet, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, hundreds of miles from railway communication, and almost an equal distance from the borders of civilization. To-day it is one of the most progressive cities on the continent, with a population of 25,000, an assessment of $30,000,000, and a civic revenue of $300,000, while the public debt of the city is only $1,200,000. The growth of the corporation has fully kept pace with the marvellous progress of the city in all other departments. It was incorporated in 1874—only eight years ago. In 1881 the city proper covered an area of twelve square miles, divided into four wards. Now it covers an area of twenty square miles, divided into six wards.

The following shows the value of foreign imports, including free goods, for each month, compared with 1881 :—

Month.	1881.	1882.
January	$ 70,021	$103,296
February	49,649	413,384
March	174,266	494,247
April	183,137	446,014
May	384,596	711,253
June	466,344	1,074,388
July	200,272	929,267
August	292,756	968,532
September	290,267	1,335,189
October	257,390	694,908
November	237,925	512,310
December	220,808	450,000
Total for year,	$2,837,431	$8,222,918
Total foreign imports, 1882		$8,222.928
Total foreign imports, 1881		2,837,431
Increase, 1882 over 1881		5.385,497

THE DUTY COLLECTED.

For the year 1882	$1,587,327
For the year 1881	651,892
Increase, 1882 over 1881	935.435

It is understood that there is a very large quantity of goods in bond, and the Customs officials express the opinion that the duties collected next year will as far exceed those of 1882 as they exceed the receipts of 1881. The amount of Customs duties collected at the port since its estalbishment 1872 is as follows :—

1872	$ 47,840
1873	48,074
1874	67,474
1875	171,421
1876	253,046
1877	192,480
1878	223,530
1879	265,828
1880	316,718
1881	651,892
1882	1,587,327
Total for ten years	$3,825,630

Of the total foreign imports, it is estimated that the proportion is about equally divided between the imports from Great Britain and the United States. But while the foreign imports have attained extraordinary dimensions,

they are nothing to be compared to the enormous trade with the Eastern Provinces—a trade which is increasing month by month. The statistics furnished by the Customs authorities shows that the imports from the East for the fiscal year ended June 30th aggregated $10,575,770. There has been a large increase during the past six months, so that the aggregate of inter-provincial trade for the calendar year will amount to at least $12,000,000, estimated as follows :—

Dry Goods	$2,000,000
Groceries	1,500,000
Liquors	300,000
Settlers' Effects	608,400
Machinery, Implements, etc.	1,000,000
Manufactures of Leather	200,000
Hardware	2,000,000
Miscellaneous goods	4,400,000

The miscellaneous goods comprise lumber, ready-made houses, breadstuffs, furniture, animals, etc., etc. This shows the total trade of the city for the past year to have been :

Foreign imports	$ 8,222,928
Inter-provincial trade	12,000,000
Total trade for the year	$20,222,928

THE LABOR MARKET.

There has been abundant employment during the year for all who were willing to work, at the following scale of wages :—

Carpenters, $3 to $4 per day.
Bricklayers, $3.60 to $6 per day.
Stonecutters, $4 to $5 per day.
Machinists, $3.50 to $4 per day.
Moulders, $3 to $3.50 per day.
Shoemakers, $2.50 to $3 per day.

Blacksmiths, $2.50 to $3 per day.
Teamsters, railroad, $35 to $40 per month.
Teamsters, city, $2.50 per day, $4.50 board per week.
Teamsters, city, $60 per month.
Laborers, $2.50 to $3 per day.
Tailors, $2.50 to $3 per day.
Farm laborers, $40 to $45 per month, and board.
Railroad laborers, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; $4.50 board.
Brickmakers, $2.50 to $4 per day.
Board in camp, $4 to $4.50 per week.
Board in city, $4.50 up and lodging.

When the frosts set in, the brickyards, railroad work, and outside work closes, leaving a large number unemployed for a day or so, until they received their wages, and on receipt of the same all those who were accustomed and those desirous of going to the bush were immediately placed at tie cutting, cordwood chopping, or lumbering. A large number also have returned East to their homes, with the intention of returning in the spring and bringing their families out with them to settle in the Province or the North-west. The wages paid during the summer months, as will be seen by the above list, has been better than in any city in the Eastern Provinces, as men could save out of their weekly wages, after paying their board and lodging, from $12 to $18 per week. The winter work consists chiefly in the bush, and has given a great deal of employment for those who desire to remain in the country. Winter wages are as follows :—

Carpenters, $2.50 to $3.50 per day.
Stonecutters, $3 to $4 per day.

Machinists, $3 to $4 per day.
Shoemakers, $2.50 to $3 per day.
Blacksmiths, $2 to $2.75 per day.
Teamsters, bush, $35 per month and board.
Swampers, bush, $35 per month and board.
Choppers, bush, $30 to $35 per month and board.
Tie cutting by piece, 8 to 12c. per tie.
Wood chopping per cord, 85c. to $1 per cord.
Cooks (men), $45 to $75 per month.
Hewers, $45 to $50 per month and board.
Board in camps, $4 to $4.50 per week.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 bricks were manufactured in Winnipeg last season against 7,000,000 in 1881.

The record of manufactures shows that in this department of industry Winnipeg is making great progress. The manufactures include furniture, tent factory, iron industry, Portland stone, cement, pipes, lumber, planing mills, biscuit and confectionery and flour milling, that of Messrs. Ogilvie & Co. being specially mentioned. This massive mill at Point Douglas was established 1882, and cost $200,000. It took nearly one year to erect the structure. The capacity of the mill is 750 barrels of flour per day, and the largest engine in the country, a Reynold's Corliss engine, is used. It is of 350 horse-power. About 60 men are employed.

During the year the number of men employed by the Board of Works has run as high as 300, with 40 teams. The wages ranged from $2.50 to $7 a day. The average monthly pay roll was $18,000. The salaries of civic officials paid in 1881 amounted to $22,405. In 1882 they amounted to $83,970, an increase of $61,565. Not a bad showing for an eight-year-old city!

The assessment and population of the city made an extraordinary increase in the year, as shown by the following official statistics :—

Year.	Population.	Assessment.	Rate.
1870	300		
1871	500		
1872	1,000		
1873	1,500		
1874	2.000	$ 2.676,018	
1875	3,000	2,635,805	
1876	4,000	3,031,685	
1877	5,000	3,097,824	
1878	6,000	3,216,980	
1879	7,000	3,415.065	
1880	8,000	4.000,000	
1881	9,000	9,028,495	
1882	25,000	30,418,968	

The assessment of the first three years was exclusive of the school rate. The assessment for the present year does not include the new buildings erected, nor the additions to the city of Fort Rouge and Ward 6, which, it is estimated, will bring the assessment of next year up to at least $40,000,000, and, perhaps, $45,000,000.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

The Dominion Government Savings Bank was first established in Winnipeg in January of 1872. The business done during the first year or two was chiefly amongst the soldiers of the garrison then stationed here.

The balance at the credit of the depositors on the 30th June was as follows :

Year.	Amount.
1872	$ 18,731
1873	58,974
1874	60,504
1875	44,191
1876	40,685
1877	32,053
1878	41,506
1879	75,264
1880	118,299
1881	192,511
1882	572,841

and on the 31st inst. there will be $630,000. The following shows the deposits and withdrawals for each fiscal year since 1868:

Year.	Deposits.	W'hdrawl's.
1878	$63,146	$55,965
1879	108,157	76,018
1880	208,830	168,650
1881	310,129	239,937
1882	1,018,051	662.027

There are about 2,200 depositors, who are almost exclusively mechanics and railway men. The deposits are mostly made weekly in sums ranging from $5 to $20. Sometimes a railroad man, who has been absent from the city for a few months, comes in and deposits $400 or $5.00 There are very few deposits as high as $3,000—the largest sum permitted. The average deposit is about $300. This does not, of course, by any means represent the total savings of the working class of Winnipeg. Large sums are on deposit at commercial banks; some are out on mortgage and other loans; and probably three times as much has been sent down East to support the families of workmen.

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS.

A summary of the building operations during the year shows that the actual outlay on buildings amounted to $4,447,712.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Mr. Reading Crowe, of Boyd & Crowe, timber dealers in an interview with a *Sun* reporter, said he thought the estimate that 75,000,000 feet of lumber had been handled

by Winnipeg dealers this season was a correct one. Its average value was $30 per 1,000, and the aggregate value of business done $2,220,000. The quantity handled by the various dealers is estimated as follows :—

Dick & Banning	20,000,000
Jarvis & Berridge	15,000,000
Boyd & Crowe	10,000,000
All others	30,000,000

Of the total quantity, about 50,000,000 feet was manufactured in the North-West, less than 5,000,000 imported from Ontario, and the remainder from Minneapolis. This does not include the importations by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which would be from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet. The 55,000,000 feet were manufactured at Keewatin, Fort Francis, Whitemouth, Lake Winnipeg and the city of Winnipeg.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

40. Canada has a large volunteer force brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament passed in March 1868, "to provide for the defence of the Dominion." By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between the ages of eighteen and sixty.

The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. A general order from the Militia Department, in 1874, reduced the active force for purposes of drill and pay to 30,000 officers and men. A large number of companies were removed by this order from the active militia. Two schools of military instruction for infantry are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and

Nova Scotia. The loyalty and bravery of Canadian volunteers were seen in 1866, when no less than 40,000 were, at one time, under arms to repel the invasion of the Fenians, who had armed and drilled in the United States for the purpose of righting Ireland's "*wrongs*" by attacking Canada. Not only were all the able-bodied men in Canada ready for the fray, but hundreds of young Canadians employed in the United States threw up their situations and hastened home to defend their native land.

HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

41. The great North-West passage from Europe to Asia, after which bold navigators and arctic explorers have sought for ages, is to be found only across the Northern part of the Dominion of Canada. Whether the Hudson's Bay is navigable through say one-half of the year has been a disputed question for some years past, If it can be shown that large ships can pass safely in and out through Hudson's Straits and Hudson's Bay for one-half of each year, all doubts respecting this route becoming a popular and important one between the Old World and the New are at an end.

The Superintendent of the Observatory at Toronto lately received from York Factory at Haye's River the dates of the opening and closing of navigation for the past fifty-two years.

The information is valuable in view of the proposition to establish a steamship line *via* Hudson's Bay to Europe. The average date of the opening of navigation has been May 30th, the extremes being May 7th and June 1st. The average date of closing has been November 22nd,

the extremes being November 3rd and December 9th. Six months of the year are therefore open on the average.

Over a large part of the Hudson's Bay region, there is a temperate climate and large tracts of land are fertile, and iron and coal are found in close proximity and in considerable quantities. The engineer of the Nelson Valley Railway Co., has pronounced the route from Churchill, (the most accessible and safest harbor on Hudson's Bay) to Winnipeg, to be an easy and inexpensive one for a railway.

The route is very highly spoken of for persons coming into the North-western part of Canada from Europe.

As a through route from Europe to Asia, not only is there a saving of 1000 miles of travel over any route across the United States, but the passage of trains through the Rocky Mountains is over much lower gradients than farther South.

In the winter the trains are much less likely to be impeded by snow than the trains of the Northern or Union Pacific Railways of the U. S. so that European passengers desiring to cross the Continent in winter can land at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and cross by the Canadian Pacific Railway with greater speed and comfort than by either of the lines to the South of us, the line being considerably shorter in addition to the other advantages mentioned.

VICEREGAL OPINIONS OF CANADA.

30. Their Excellencies Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne have most energetically employed their influence to forward Canadian interests, and have by their efforts laid the Dominion under lasting and grateful obligations.

Lord Dufferin visited many portions of the Dominion.

After an extensive tour in the summer of 1874 he gave expression to the result of his observations as follows. "Everywhere I have learnt that the people are satisfied: satisfied with their own individual prospects and with the prospects of their country, satisfied with their government and the institutions under which they prosper; satisfied to be the subjects of the Queen; satisfied to be members of the British Empire. I cannot help thinking that quite apart from the advantages to myself, my early journeys through the provinces will have been of public benefit, as exemplifying with what spontaneous, unconcerted unanimity of language, the entire Dominion has declared its faith in itself, in its destiny, in its connection with the Mother Country and in the well ordered freedom of a constitutional monarchy. Words cannot express what pride I feel as an Englishman in the loyalty of Canada to England. Nevertheless I should be the first to deplore this feeling if it rendered Canada disloyal to herself,—if it either dwarfed or smothered Canadian patriotism, or generated a sickly spirit of dependence. Such is, however, far from being the case.

The legislation of the parliament of Canada, the attitude of its statesmen, the language of its press, sufficiently show how firmly and intelligently its people are prepared to accept and apply the almost unlimited legislative faculties with which it has been endowed, while the young heart of the confederated commonwealth has begun to throb with the consciousness of its national existence.

At this moment, not a shilling of British Government money finds its way to Canada; the interference of the

Home Government with the domestic affairs of the Dominion has ceased, while the imperial relations between the two countries are regulated by a spirit of such mutual deference, forbearance and moderation, as reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmen of both. Yet so far from this gift of autonomy having brought about any divergence of aim or aspiration on either side, every reader of our annals must be aware that the sentiments of Canada towards Great Britain are infinitely more friendly now than in those early days when the political intercourse of the two countries was disturbed and complicated by an excessive and untoward tutelage. Never was Canada more united than at present in sympathy of purpose and unity of interest with the mother country, or more at one with her in social habits and tone of thought, more proud of her claim to share in the heritage of England's past, or more ready to accept whatever obligations may be imposed upon her by her partnership in the future fortunes of the empire."

His Excellency Lord Lorne has not only travelled more extensively than his predecessor throughout the Dominion, but has manifested, if that were possible, even a deeper interest in everything pertaining to the growth of Canada's industries and development of her vast resources. At a banquet tendered his Excellency by the Manitoba club, at Winnipeg on the 9th of Oct. 1881, his Excellency, who had just completed a long journey through the North-West was in a position to give an intelligent opinion of the vastness of the extent, the grandeur of the scenery, the richness of the soil, and the almost immeasurable capabilities of this great country.

In his Excellency's opinion all indications point to Manitoba and the North-West Territories being, at no distant day, the favorite spot whence Old World agriculturists will direct their steps on their arrival on the Continent.

To quote his own words on the occasion referred to above, he says: "Nothing can exceed the fertility or excellence of the land along almost the whole course of that great river (the Saskatchewan) and north of it, in the wide strip belting its banks and extending up to the Peace River there will be room for a great population whose opportunities for profitable cultivation will be most enviable."

Concerning His Excellency's visit in the North-West, a correspondent writes: "The interest shown by His Excellency in everything pertaining to the prosperity and welfare of the settlers has left a lasting impression on them. He at all times took every opportunity of visiting their homes and conversing with them on their personal welfare and their plans for the future. His visit will ever be remembered by them with feelings of loyalty and pride." Amongst the Indians, too, His Excellency's visit has been productive of much good. As the direct representative of Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency's presence in their midst, and the trouble and care taken to enquire into their wants, has had the effect of strongly impressing the Indians with the kindness of the Great Mother (the Queen) towards her red subjects.

Since the return to Canada of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, after the painful accident by which the life of Her Royal Highness was endangered and her health impaired, His Excellency and Her Royal Highness

have visited our Pacific Province, British Columbia, where the Viceregal party have been received most loyally.

His Excellency travelled into the interior of the Province, came in contact with the settlers, learned from their own lips the story of their condition and prospects, and with that eminently practical turn of mind, with which he is so greatly endowed, gave to the world the result of his investigations in an admirable speech delivered at a public dinner at which he was entertained by the people at Victoria. "The visit of Lord Lorne, (says the Montreal *Gazette*) has been most opportune and will do much to dissipate the false impressions which political ignorance and malice have combined to create in relation to this valuable Province."

Extract from a Letter of the Lieut-Governor of Ontario.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
TORONTO, November 1st, 1882.

MY DEAR POPE,—

* * * * * *

And now, before finishing my letter, let me add that which you may have seen in the newspapers, that I have lately returned from a trip to Manitoba and the North-West territory, tempted to do it so speedily after my return from England owing to the many enquiries made of me when there respecting it.

Having seen it for myself, I am able to give a ready answer to all enquiries about this portion of our Dominion, now attracting so much attention. I must say that no better land purchase was ever made on this continent than when our Government by a payment of £300,000, acquired this magnificent Territory. One little town in it now, is worth what was paid to acquire the whole.

Judging from what I saw myself, and from what I heard from others conversant with the territory whom I was continually meeting, its agricultural area is almost

unlimited, the fertility of its soil unequalled, producing crops, such as I, a native of this Province, or the Ontario farmer never saw before. I met a great many I had known in Ontario, and others as well, settled all over this new country, and never heard a complaint from one of them ; all speaking as if they individually had made the best selection, and that their particular location or grant from the Government, was the best. I never met a more contented or hopeful lot of men, and well they may be, for they have the finest land under heaven as a free gift, ready by nature for the plough, and safe by the industry of a few years to place themselves and families in comfortable circumstances for the rest of their days. I saw several whose first year's crop had so gladdened their hearts, that they already fancied themselves above all want. Two friends, lately from England, accompanied me, and liked this grand country so much that they bought land for their sons, intending on their return to send the boys out next spring ; and they are men who have seen many countries, and are consequently well able to choose and judge for themselves. I left that section of the North-West, say, 400 miles West from Winnipeg and the Qu'Appelle valley nearer Winnipeg, towards the end of October. The weather was bright and clear ; the mildness of it astonished me. No one could wish for better ; it was thoroughly enjoyable, and just the climate for strong exercise without fatigue. I do not know if you care to hear it, but may as well tell you, of that which pleased our English friends who love sport so much—that game, such as snipe, duck and prairie grouse were abundant, and that we were all well supplied with these luxuries on the Prairies.

I liked Manitoba and the North-West so much, and was so greatly struck with its fertility and climate, that I look forward with much pleasure to paying it another visit. In truth, no one can realize its immense advantages till they see it for themselves, which, when opportunity permits, you should do.

Two months of the dry air of the prairies would set you up for many a year. Very truly yours,

J. B. ROBINSON.

The Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Extract from a Letter of late Governor Seymour, of N.Y.

"I saw thousands and thousands of acres of wheat, clearing 40 bushels to the acre, weighing 63 and 65 pounds to the bushel, and was assured by undoubted authority that on Peace River, 1,200 miles north-west of where I was, wheat could be produced in immense quantities equal to the best I saw in Winnipeg, while great herds of cattle were being fed without cost on as fine grassy land as the world affords. In short, between our north-western line of 45 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes (General Cass' fighting point) there is a country owned by England with greater grain and stock-growing capacity than all the lands on the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean combined. The land laws of Canada are now as liberal as ours as to the homestead, pre-emption and free claims. People are crowding there rapidly, and towns are springing up as if by magic. The great railway will reach the Pacific at the grand harbor of Puget Sound before our Northern Pacific will, and it will be extended eastward promptly to Montreal. The distance to Liverpool will be 600 miles shorter than any American line can get the wheat of Dakota there."

The following is a letter which has been received after the preceding pages had been sent to press, and is valuable as containing United States testimony. The writer of the letter is the Attorney-General of the State of Wisconsin; to which is added a corroboration from the Governor of that State. From geographical position, the relations of Wisconsin have natural sympathy with the North-West. Nothing can be more frank than the statements of the Attorney-General. He makes a clear distinction between what he has seen and knows himself,

and what he has heard; but the observations and the testimony coincide :—

Letter from the Attorney-General of the State of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
Office of Attorney-General,
MADISON, Sept. 23rd, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 8th inst., asking me to give expression to the opinion formed of the country and its resources, from my recent excursion into the British Dominion, to your city and vicinity, was duly received. A pressure of business has prevented an earlier reply.

My visit was made under the most favorable circumstances,—bright skies and pleasant weather, with a joyous company surrounding me,—and I may not have seen or comprehended the disadvantages, if any, which attend the emigrant who seeks a home within your borders, since I saw nothing that did not indicate thrift and prosperity. The city of Winnipeg is a marvel of modern times; its rapid growth, its large and costly business blocks filled with the choicest and richest goods of a metropolitan city, its fine dwellings with their beautiful surroundings, the thousand tents sheltering the immigrant while engaged in erecting the more substantial place of abode, and the many long and heavy laden trains which came and went, impressed me with the conviction that the country surrounding must be rapidly improving and settling up. The many and large wheat fields which I saw in the Red River Valley—certainly, this year—indicate that for wheat raising, no place in the North-West can excel it.

So far as one could judge from a hasty view of the country surrounding your city, it seems to me that it must attract the emigrant hither, who is seeking a new home in the far west.

Of the climate, but little can be said from actual observation of a couple of days; but from conversations had with intelligent gentlemen who have spent some years in your city, I am led to believe that it is favorable to agricultural pursuits, and withal healthful. On the whole, I

formed a very favorable opinion of the resources and productiveness of your country. I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

W. C. B. GRAHAME, ESQ. &c., &c., &c., Winnipeg, Manitoba. } (Signed,) L. F. FRISBY, *Atty. Genl.* Wis.

Corroboration by the Governor of the State.

Executive Office.
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 23, 1882.

I fully concur with General Frisby in the foregoing statement. (Signed), J. M. RUSK, *Governor.*

HOW TO GET INFORMATION.

Any persons in the United Kingdom desiring to get fuller and further information respecting Manitoba and the Canadian North-West; or information respecting routes, or prices of passage; or when or how to go; or what to take with them; or maps or pamphlets;—should apply to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, or to any of the agents, at the subjoined addresses, either personally or by letter:—

LONDON.....SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.
Mr. J. G. COLMER, Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office, [address as above.]

LIVERPOOL..MR. JOHN DYKE, 15 Water Street.

GLASGOW....MR. THOS. GRAHAME, 40 St. Enoch Square.

BELFAST.....MR. CHARLES FOY, 20 Victoria Square.

DUBLIN.....MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Northumberland House.

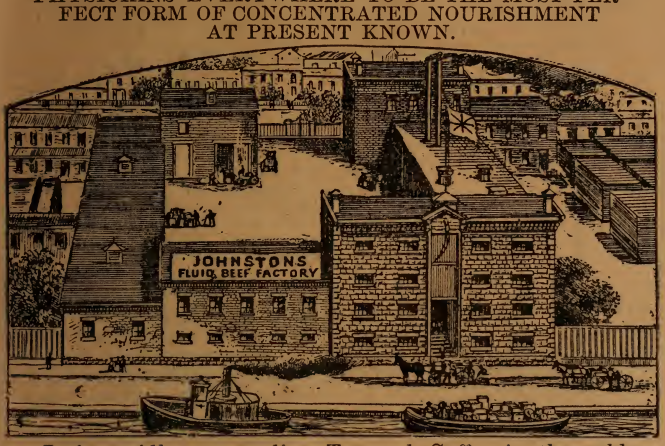
BRISTOL.....MR. J. W. DOWN, Bath Bridge.

☞Persons in Canada or the United States desiring fuller information respecting Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, can have Maps and Pamphlets furnished to them gratis, and post free, by applying to the "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA."

Under the Direct Patronage of Her Majesty's Government.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY LEADING SCIENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE TO BE THE MOST PERFECT FORM OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT AT PRESENT KNOWN.



It is rapidly superseding Tea and Coffee in the colder European countries, and is served hot on draught in the fashionable Saloons and Restaurants.

As a WINTER BEVERAGE it is simply perfection, supplying heat in its natural state ; stimulant in a thoroughly innocuous form ; concentrated nourishment, rendering languid reaction impossible ; and, above all, furnishing tone to the nerves, and substantial food for brain, bone and muscle.

Extract from letter by MOFFAT, *the Champion Amateur Athlete :*

"In justice to brother Athletes, I now wish to state frankly, that the liberal use of 'Johnston's Fluid Beef' has been the chief point in my Athletic Training, and I have had reason to regard its use as the secret of success."

HANLAN, *Champion Sculler of the world writes :*

"I have used 'Johnston's Fluid Beef' for a considerable time, it is the BEST MUSCLE FORMER I have ever tried. It is pleasant to take and there is no trouble about its digestion."

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Its adaptability is general to the invalid, the convalescent and the vigorous ; and for imperfect mastication, physical exhaustion or mental overstrain, it is the perfection of known food.

Manufactured by JOHN L. JOHNSTON, MONTREAL, CANADA.
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RECOMMENDED BY THE CLERGY AND FACULTY.



An Elegant Preparation containing the most valuable compounds of Phosphorus and Ozone in combination with Calisaya and other Tonics.

Strongly recommended by the "Public Health Magazine Manual," "The Canadian Lancet," Toronto Clergy of every denomination, and by many of the leading members of the Medical Faculty, for restoring energy and building up the system generally.

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FOR

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness and Throat Affections.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum. (Delicious Flavor.) Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree—without doubt the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

GRAY'S

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE

GUM.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable Chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "*Syrup of Red Spruce Gum*" constitutes our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

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MONTREAL.

THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

AMOUNTS TO

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION ACRES

OF

THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The Lands of the Company are critically examined by competent surveyors, and no Lands are accepted from the Dominion Government unless suitable for agricultural purposes; therefore, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have

NOT AN ACRE OF POOR LAND TO OFFER FOR SALE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the neighbourhood of the South Saskatchewan River, about 600 miles westward from Winnipeg, and the rapid progress made in the Government Surveys during the past season enable the Company to offer for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the North-west. The lands within the Railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at from

2 dols. 50 cents. (10s. Sterling) PER ACRE.

upwards, WITH CONDITIONS REQUIRING CULTIVATION. Prices of lands without conditions of Cultivation may be obtained from the Land Commission. When cultivation or settlement forms part of the consideration, a rebate for cultivation will be allowed as hereinafter described.

These Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

A rebate of from 1.25 dols. to 3.50 dols. (5s. to 14s. Sterling) per acre, according to the price paid for the land, will be allowed on the following conditions :—

1. The purchaser will not be entitled to rebate unless at time of purchase he enters into an undertaking to cultivate the land.
2. One-half of the land contracted for to be brought under cultivation within four years from date of contract.
3. In cases where purchasers do not reside on the land, at least one-eighth of the whole quantity purchased shall be cultivated during each of the four years; but this condition will not be insisted upon in the case of an actual settler residing continuously on the land, who will have the privilege of doing his cultivation at any time within the period named.
4. Where a purchaser fails to carry out fully the conditions as to cultivation within the time named, he will be required to pay the full purchase price on all the land contracted for. But if from causes beyond his control, proved to the satisfaction of the Company, a settler so fails, he may be allowed the rebate on the land actually cultivated during the four years, on payment of the balance due, including the full purchase price of the remainder of the land contracted for.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :—

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate, and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for Town sites and Railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilise the same.
5. The Company reserves the right to take without remuneration (except for the value of buildings and improvements on the required portion of land) a strip or strips of land 200 feet wide, to be used for right of way or other railway purposes wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any branch thereof, is or shall be located.
6. Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Land Commissioner,

JOHN H. McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to ALEXANDER BEGG, Land Agent of the Company, 101 Cannon Street, London, England.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, November 30th, 1882.

THE

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

AND ITS CONNECTIONS

Offers to Emigrants from Britain and Europe, the cheapest route to all points in

CANADA, MANITOBA, the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, and UNITED STATES.

The OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES to QUEBEC (in Summer), PORTLAND, HALIFAX and BOSTON (in Winter), have the shortest and best route across the Atlantic, the distance from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC being only 2,600 Miles, to PORTLAND 2,700 miles. The steamers land passengers and baggage at both places on the wharves from which GRAND TRUNK TRAINS START. Every convenience exists also at Halifax and Boston for passengers taking the Intercolonial Railway and other lines connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Depots or stations for the convenience of emigrants are provided at QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON and WINNIPEG, where full information and directions can be obtained from the resident Government Emigration Agents.

Refreshment Rooms, with opportunities for rest and meals at cheap and reasonable rates are also provided at suitable places.

The immense extent of the Grand Trunk Line and branches (all under one management) enables it to convey passengers and their baggage cheaply to all parts of Canada with few or no transfers or changes, and having close connection at Detroit and Chicago with the principal WESTERN AMERICAN LINES offers similar advantages to emigrants to all points in the Western States.

Information as to Tickets and Fares can be obtained at the Office of the Grand Trunk Railway, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C., and at the Offices of the Canadian Steamship Lines in Liverpool, and throughout Europe.

JOS. HICKSON, *General Manager.* W. D. SEARGEANT, *Traffic Manager.* J. STEPHENSON, *Gen. Pass. Agent.*

MONTREAL, CANADA.